The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1871. NO. 40.

Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid within six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

The paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be charged at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 square	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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¼ column	5 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
½ "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
¾ "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Cards, Bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every size and style, printed at the shortest notice. Every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

J. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 613½ Hill street, (Sutra's building.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill streets. may24.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John McCulloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Methodist Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, two doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Brumbaugh's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business executed with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. —, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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BALL TICKETS,

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

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LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

Autumn Woods.

Ere in the Northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that enfold
In their wide sweep the colored landscape round
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold
That guard enchanted ground.

Oh, Autumn, why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forest glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave the wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the southwest,
To roam and dream for aye.

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad; the tug for wealth and power:
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

The Story-Teller.

THE PASSING CLOUD.

"Do you want me to get anything for you in town?"

Andrew Thurston spoke very calmly, and a chance listener might have thought that he spoke kindly. He certainly spoke deferentially; but his lips were compressed, and there were lines upon his brow which were not usual. Ordinarily he would have said, as he drew on his glove:

"Now, my love, what can I get for you in town?" and he would have spoken gayly and frankly, with sprightliness and sparkle; for they had been married not a year yet, and only the day before Andrew had declared that they would never outlive their honeymoon.

"Ettie," he said with a kiss, "when we cease to love, we shall cease to live; life could be nothing without love."

But now a cloud had come; very small at first—not bigger than a man's hand—but yet a cloud. Ellie had never complained of fatigue or weariness, and yet she was far from robust. On this particular morning she had arisen with an aching head, but she did not mention it. She did not smile as was her wont, and her husband asked her what was the matter. His question seemed to imply that her manner had fretted him—there was almost an accusation in it—and she replied rather shortly: "Nothing."

"But there must be something," said he. "What is it?"

This, to his wife, rendered over-susceptible by her headache, seemed a dispute of her words, and she answered:

"I tell you—nothing."

"But Ellie," he said, "you wouldn't act so if there was nothing the matter."

"Act how?" demanded his wife, flushing under his direct charge. "What have I done?"

What could her husband reply to this? What single act of hers—what word, even, could he point out? Something in her manner had jarred upon the sensitive chords of his heart, and a cloud had come between them; but how could he tell it? How could he give to another an idea of that which had no form nor substance and which he had only perceived because it dropped a discord into the exquisite harmony of his jealous love? He could make no plausible answer, and this fretted him still more.

"Oh, nothing," he said, drawing back. "If you don't choose to confide in me, all right."

His wife's eyes flashed now, and she spoke quickly—spoke so quickly, and so feelingly, that her husband was, in turn, offended; and, with a hasty word upon his lips, he went out into the city, which was but a few miles distant from his suburban residence.

When Andrew Thurston re-entered the sitting-room, with his hat in his hand, he asked the question we have already heard.

"Do you want me to get anything for you in town?"

How cold his voice sounded to his wife who sat, with bowed and aching head, by the curtained window. It did not sound like the voice of her husband, and she did not look up. She would wait until he came to kiss her, as he always did before he went away, and then she might be able to speak—to speak upon his bosom where she could hide her face—but she dared not trust her voice now. She knew that she would cry if she spoke, and she would not have her husband see her do that if he were angry with her. But he did not come to her. He turned without another word and was gone.

Andrew Thurston knew that his wife must have heard his question, and as she did not immediately answer, he allowed his answer to express itself in a slam of the door as he went out. He pulled on his gloves very vigorously, and stepped off with measured strides. But not so long. The fresh morning air fanned his brow with a cooling influence, and he began to think. He had missed something. For the first time since he had married he was going away without his wife's kiss. Surely a cloud had arisen upon the domestic horizon, and something like a storm had come upon their peace. He was unhappy and the more he meditated the more unhappy he became.

"Ellie was to blame," he said to himself. But this did not heal the wound. "I may have been hasty," he acknowledged, after further recollection. "But still," he assured himself, "she irritated me."

Thus he reached a point very far from soothing or satisfactory in its influence.—He was forced to acknowledge that he had allowed himself, in a moment of irritation, to speak hastily and unkindly.

A little thing it was, to be sure, but it gave him great pain. A mote is a tiny particle, but becomes a thing of painful moment when it is lodged in the eye; and the heart that is made tender with a devoted, living love, is as sensitive to motes as to the eye. Hitherto the current of Andrew's love had flowed on unbroken and untroubled, but this incoming of obstruction had produced a turbulance as destructive of peace and happiness, for the time, as though the very fountain of love itself had been broken up. In short, he was brought to the self-confession that there could be no more joy for him until this cloud had passed away. And how should that be done? How should the sunlight be let in again upon his hearthstone? He was proud, and he did not like to make confession of his fault. Would his wife make the first acknowledgement? He hoped so; for thus the evil might be put away.

As he sat alone in his office, he toop up a paper, and sought to overcome his unhappy thoughts by reading. He could not fix his mind upon the thread of a long article, so he read the short paragraphs; and at length his eye caught the following:

"Where there has been a misunderstanding between near and dear friends, resulting in mutual unhappiness and regret, the one who loves most and whose senses of right and duty is the strongest, will make the first advance towards reconciliation."

Andrew Thurston dropped the paper, and rose to his feet. It was as though a voice from heaven had spoken to him.

"I do not love the most," he soliloquized; but I am the strongest, and should show my love by my works."

He looked at his watch—it was almost noon. It was not his custom to return till evening, but he could not remain and bear the burden through the other hours of the day. And he marveled, as he put on his hat and drew on his gloves, how even the resolve to do this simple thing had let the sunlight into his soul.

Ellie Thurston when she knew that her husband had gone—had gone without giving her time to recover her stricken senses—sank down and wept; and it was a long time before she could clearly think and reflect. She had been left alone—alone with pain and sorrow, and she was utterly miserable. She blamed herself for not having called her husband back to her; and she blamed him for not having come of his own accord. To her it seemed as though the death of joy had come. She had never known such misery before. By and by, when she could think, she wondered if her husband would smile upon her, if she would offer the first kiss, and speak the first word of love. She would try it. It would be terrible if he should repulse her; but she could not live so.

The hours passed and the young wife sat like one disconsolate. She thought not of dinner—she had no appetite. She only thought could the warm sunshine ever come over her again? Did her husband love her less than she thought?

Thus she sat with pale cheeks and swollen eyes, when she heard the outer door open, and a step in the hall. She started up to listen, thinking that her senses might have deceived her, when the door of the sitting-room was opened, and her husband entered. His eyes filled with tears when he saw how pale and grief-stricken his wife looked, and with open arms he went toward her.

"Ellie, my darling, don't let us be unhappy any more."

He had been thinking, on his way home, what he should say when he met her; and he had framed in his mind a speech of confession which he would make; but forgot it all when he saw her, and his heart spoke as it would. The words burst from his lips, lovingly, prayerfully, beseechingly, "Ellie, my darling, don't let us be unhappy any more!"

She came to his bosom, and twined her arms about his neck; and for the kiss that was unmissed in the morning they wept no more apart, but they wept together.

That was all. The cloud had passed; and they experienced the exquisite thrill which all true hearts feel when a wrong has been made right, and the warm joy-beams drive away the dark shadow of sorrow and regret. It was a life-lesson to them both; and they promised themselves that they would never forget its teachings.

Reading for the Million.

Labor is Conducive to Long Life.

When we take into consideration the limited period of time that is set to life by one's occupations, we must regard it as a consoling, a sublime truth that the tendency of labor is not to shorten life, but on the contrary, when reasonably engaged in it, has a tendency to lengthen life by keeping the organization of the system in free and healthy running order for a longer time; while, on the other hand, idleness and luxury are as injurious to health, and consequently as dangerous in their tendency to shorten life as the most unhealthy occupations.

Dr. Guy, an Englishman, in calculating the average duration of life in the wealthy classes, arrived at the rather surpassing conclusion that the higher the position in the social scale, or the more unlimited their means, the less the probability of a long life.

It has been so long considered by a large number of persons that the possession of wealth was the best, and, in fact, only guarantee to physical welfare, that many will be surprised to hear from Guy, "that the probability of the duration of life lessens, with regard to adults in each class of population, in the same degree as the beneficial impulse for labor is lacking. If a person who for a long time has lived an active life, retire from business, it may be taken for granted, with a probability of ten to one, that he has seized the most effective means to shorten his life."

Of all the conditions of life, idleness is the hardest for nature to combat, and hence it is dangerous to the interests of life and health for one who has been used to physical exertion, as the farmer for instance, to quit work and either remain idle or engage in some other occupation which requires no manual labor.

Then, farmers, don't call a farmer's life a dog's life because of the labor that it requires, for, as we have said above, *labor is conducive to long life.* Be careful not to expose yourselves too much—work moderately, manage carefully, and with the smile of Providence, long life and plenty are yours.

Benefits of Laughter.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsion produced by hearty laughter, shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively—probably, its chemical electric, or vital condition is instinctly modified—it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And thus it is that a good laugh lengthens a man's life, by conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces. The time may come when physicians, attending more closely than they do now to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts over its tenement of clay, shall prescribe to a torpid patient so many peals of laughter, to be undergone at such and such a time, just as they do now that far more objectionable prescription—a pill, or an electric or galvanic shock; and shall study the best and most effective method of producing the desired effect in each patient.

THE great novelty in traveling-dresses are the Baden-Baden towel costumes, that are literally made of the rough brown bath toweling, which we know better as Turkish.

Lost but Saved.

BY SIGNOR BLITZ.

One night while in London, upon returning very late to my boarding house, I found, on arriving at the door, pacing up and down in evident distress of mind, a young man, the son of my worthy landlady, whom I had learned to look upon with a great deal of interest, by reason of his uniform gentlemanly deportment and the affectionate solicitude he ever exhibited for his mother. He held a fine position as clerk in a large house, and was one in which his employers reposed the utmost confidence.

"Why Harry! what is the matter?" I asked, not a little alarmed at this sudden scene. "What are you doing here?"

"I am a lost man, ruined, eternally ruined, and my poor mother—"

"Ruined, lost, what do you mean?"

"I have lost everything—my salary, my mother's little jewels which my father gave her—and, to complete my guilt, I have r-r obbed my employers."

"You! you! robbed your mother, and your master! When, and for what purpose?"

"Yes, I have done it—and not an hour since I staked the last crown of my thievings on the card table at——. I—I am damned forever," he cried wildly, throwing himself upon the doorstep, in an agony of grief.

Here was a scene indeed; a young man, before whom, but a few months since, there were the happiest prospects of an honorable life—a mother's only hope, and the esteemed confidant of an honorable merchantile house, lying abjectly upon the earth with every daring hope in ruin. Here, then, was the cause of his silence, his moodiness, and his late hours.

I saw it at a glance, and as quickly did I resolve to save him if possible. After some little entreaty, I persuaded the young man to leave the place where he was, and go with me to some secluded locality. On my way I learned the whole story. It was a simple one, and just such as happens every day.

The young man, by the invitation of a friend, had been induced to visit——, to see the place; next to take a game or so for the pleasure of the thing; soon, to make it more interesting, small sums were staked, and lost of course; next to win them back, debts were incurred, which, if not paid, would lead to exposure. Poor Harry! he saw his position, but how could he return. His salary was small, and only came on quarter-days.

The *friend* suggested *borrowing without asking a loan*—for he could replace it in a few days, and no one would be the wiser, for luck would turn. It was as ever, the old story over again—and he fell into the snare, first, by robbing his mother, then, on this day, he had taken fifteen pounds from his employers.

After listening to his tale, I knew at once how he had been duped, and proposed that he should go with me to——, "where," said I, "though I never gamble, yet I hope to teach a lesson that shall cause you never to put your foot within this, or any similar place again. Come, it is now near morning, and if you wish to save yourself, do as I direct and perhaps it can yet be done."

My companion led the way to the saloon where I was to be introduced as a special friend. All, of course, were glad to see me, and with the young man near I set down to one of the card tables and commenced to play. For a time I lost, but soon the game began to take a more favorable turn, and after an hour's play, I arose from the table, and left the place with above a hundred and fifty pounds in my pocket.

After I had gained the street, and was a considerable way from the house, where my visit had not been a very agreeable one to some who wished me to remain longer, I turned and said, "there Harry, you see what I have done. This fortune, as you gamblers call it, is a *cheat*, and the money which I have taken from those scoundrels who robbed you, was done in accordance with *their own* principles. Here are the cards I played with," and beneath the light of the street lamp I showed him a pack of cards, so arranged that I could always hold the game in my hands. Besides I designated marks by which I knew the character of every card in the hands of my opponents. "There," said I, "in those and similar ways, lie the art of gambling. You have been duped, but I know you will not be so again."

"I see it all—but now it is too late!" exclaimed the poor fellow. "Now I see my disgrace."

"Not yet; promise me but one thing, and you shall be saved."

"What is it? I will do—ay, be anything, only for my poor mother's sake."

"Give me your word of honor, then, that you will never again touch card or dice-box, and here is the money which I have won. Take it; pay back the money you have taken from your employers—make what *honest* and *true* account you can to your mother, and remember as long as you live, the night of the 10th of March, 1829."

The young man promised and I never had occasion to doubt but that he kept his word.

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name often times secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeves and looseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thee leaveth.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp and hooked container thereof may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his business, at the appointed time, to give it thee without asking.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye that thou mayest understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well for thee and thine.

THE ties of business—Advertise.

The Women Folks.

Woman's Apparel.

Would-be reformers usually go so far in advance of public opinion in their efforts to correct evils and abuses that they render themselves liable to the charge of eccentricity, if not extravagance. Though there may be a good sound basis of the truth in some of the accusations which they hurl at society, they are so uncompromising in their condemnation and propose such abrupt departures from the well-troden paths of custom and fashion that the majority of people regard their theories either as the fruit of a cynical disposition or as the evidence of a morbid desire to attract notice by singularity of conduct. The result is that the community is but little improved by their violent denunciations of error and the impracticable correctives they suggest. Social customs are not always right, however many of them justly deserve severe censure and urgently require a thorough and radical reformation. A woman doctor of "Our Home," at Danville, N. Y., is a reformer who furnishes a pertinent illustration. She has zealously labored, both by precept and example, to prevail upon women to substitute a more comfortable and healthful arrangement of their clothing for the ordinary cumbersome and injurious style now in vogue. Her argument is as follows:

"It is terrible, the hardship which women suffer on account of the style of dress which they are almost forced to wear, and and some of them feel it to be so. Every woman who does feel it should assert her right so far at least as to wear in her home a costome in which she can work or rest, stand up, sit down or lie down, wash or sew, cook or make beds, go up chamber or down cellar, without hinderance or obstruction. We, the women of 'Our Home,' are determined that we will not be subjected to the impositions of fashion and custom in this regard, and we have invented a style of dress which we call the American costume, and in wearing of which we experience immeasurable comfort and satisfaction."

There is nothing imaginary in her assertion that women suffer hardships from this cause. It is not so much the whimsical pattern, or the unnecessarily expensive material of which the dress is composed that is objectional, as the manner in which the clothing is suspended on the person. This not only interferes with the comfort of the wearer, but seriously impairs her health.

The widely extended, and almost universal prevalence of feeble health among women is due, in part, to this unnatural method of adjusting the dress, which, combined with the lack of exercise, sunlight and fresh air, is all that is needed to account for the physical degeneracy so commonly attributed to the women of the present age. The remedy, as proposed by the lady referred to, is not likely to be generally accepted, notwithstanding the enthusiastic prase of its merits, and although it promises to go very far toward removing many of the sufferings of her sex

The object of this costume, she says, is to afford complete protection to every part of the body, while the free, natural action of no muscle or organ is interfered with. The costume is fitted nicely, but so easy about the chest and shoulders that the arms can be used freely, the lungs expanded and the ribs thrown out to the fullest extent without restriction; the stomach is free from pressure; all heavy, heating underskirts are dispensed with, and bands of undergarments removed, skirts and drawers being supported by suspenders or buttoning to a well-fitting, complete undersuit. The skirts are short and the lower limbs are clothed with pantaloons or trousers.

The purpose intended to be accomplished by the introduction of this new apparel deserves hearty encouragement from every woman who desires to improve the health of womankind; but the apparel itself is entirely too much at variance with modern fashions to meet with general approval. It is quite possible, however, to let the external dress remain as it is, subject to all the vagaries of conventionalism, and, at the same time, to alter the arrangements so as to fulfil all the salutary indications suggested by this radical reformer. If she can induce the women of this country to adopt this portion of her improvement in dress, she will preserve them from much of the untold mental as well as physical distress which they must now endure, and will perform an important service for safety.

Why People do not Marry Better.

You have seen a beautiful girl, beautiful in person and spirit, graceful in form and feature, and of a lovely disposition, married to man of common mould. Who cannot recall many such instances? Then again, you see strong, intellectual men—men every way superior—so grievously mismated! It has often been remarked that if matches are made in heaven, they must have got dreadfully shaken up and misplaced on their way down.

Now it is very natural not only that people should, in the first place, all want to marry well themselves, but also, in the second place, that their own friends should be particularly well married. At the same time, when we take a broad, philosophical, true view of the matter, what do we find our conclusion to be on the subject?

It is very simple, and it is this: Marriage on the whole, cannot average above a certain medium quality; in other words marriages, in the general, must be precisely on the level with the ordinary character of the persons of whom the community is made up. And, as a comprehensive proposition, the whole problem of marriage is reduced to this question. It is better for such people to marry each other or to live single?

It is inevitable that, as marriage is general, there must be thousands of instances in which parents will be disappointed at the matches which their children make. Love is mysterious, and it leads the feet of boys and girls in directions where their fathers and mothers would fain not have them go. They will not select the companions for life which others would select for them. The most that can be done to render marriage happier, is to contribute what one can to the improvement of the whole community. It is not in your power to foresee who may become your son-in-law or your daughter-in-law—perhaps it may be the very last person on earth you would expect.

Whatever parents do, therefore for the physical, intellectual and moral education of the whole people, will in a manner, tend to increase the chances that their own sons and daughters will succeed in obtaining partners for life suited to their several dispositions.

The Home Circle.

Manners.

There are few who rightly appreciate manners, and who value them according to their real worth. There are many who greatly over-estimate them, who make them the sole index by which they judge others, and cultivate them as the one thing needful in themselves. There are those, on the other hand, who despise and scorn good manners, affecting to see in them only the tinsel, which may either cover goodness of heart, or hide vice and corruption. Both of these classes are mistaken—they have equally failed to discover either the source from which manners spring, or the effects they are destined to produce. An eminent writer has defined manners to be "the visible carriage of the individual, as resulting from his organization and his will combined—his thought entering his hands and feet, and controlling the movements of his body, speech and behavior." They are thus themselves realities, but the signs of realities, and as such, should be honored not for themselves but for what they represent. The smile on the lip and the tear in the eye are nothing, save as they show the affection or sympathy of the heart. But as this they are much, and may never be contemned. It is only where a sign is substituted for the thing signified, where the cold heart and impure disposition try to copy the outward expression of love and purity, and by hypocrisy endeavor to pass for what they are not, that manners lose their significance and become worthless.

It may be said, that if this is so, there can be no duty resting upon us to cultivate good manners; that each one should be content to be natural and nothing more, and allow his individual character to exhibit itself by its appropriate signs, whatever they may be. There is some reason in this. To be natural, to be true to ourselves, to be sincere in every look, word and gesture, is one of the first principles of virtue, one which we can never transgress with impunity. But while we may never counterfeit the signs of goodness, let us take care that we possess the true coin. There is an error that many make who pride themselves on their sincerity. "I never pretend to anything I do not feel," is the boast of some who ought rather to be ashamed of their lack of feeling, and to be humbly striving to enrich their hearts. The improvement and ennoblement of character, which should be the aim of every individual, cannot be accomplished without direct and continual control over its external signs.

For example, the passionate man can never calm that storm that rages within him till he subdues its outward expression. He whose heart burns with the desire of revenge can best quench the unholy passion by performing some friendly act toward his enemy. If affection, benevolence and good-will are absent, the best way to produce them is by constant acts of friendship and beneficence. If we feel cross and ill-humored we can at least bridle our tongues and look pleasantly. If we are rough and rude in our inclinations, we can force ourselves to acts of politeness and courtesy. Such a course as this has no flavor of hypocrisy or insincerity. It is an earnest effort at self-improvement by the most direct means, and will in no case be ineffectual. The difference between such a conflict of the inner and outer man, and the course of action which simply apes virtues it does not possess, lies wholly in the *motive.* He, who, for the sake of appearance, counterfeits goodness; who, to be thought benevolent, gives away large sums; or to be esteemed affectionate, feigns a love he does not feel, is a hypocrite, whose secret self and external expression are ever growing further and further apart, and whose thin veil of deceit will not long hide his real character. But he who is striving, simply and humbly, to improve himself; who employs every means to conquer the evil and strengthen the good in his own nature, may also find that his manners are not always a faithful exponent of the disposition within, but it will be because he aims by his manners to exalt his mind, and by controlling the external signs to ennoble and dignify the soul within. One who, with this worthy aim, compels his deportment to represent the character he strives to become, will find his task grow easier and easier, his inner self and outward expression will continually and naturally approach each other, until at length they come into perfect harmony and consonance. Judged from such a standard, the manners are by no means the frivolous and unimportant things that some deem them. Every look, word and gesture bears the impress of what is within, and is fraught with results on our characters and lives.

The Judgment.

I have never written a sermon in description of the judgment day; I have never felt able to do it. I have been little profited by the efforts of others to describe it. The subject is so vast, so solemn, so awful, that I cannot grasp it. In a dim sort of way, I have imagined it—the vast multitude filling half of heaven; the throne uplifted in the midst; the unreserved revelation of life made by each when questioned; the opened books, in which man finds every deed and thought of his hands and heart recorded; the word of verdict, from which none appeal; the commotion and separation as some pass to the right, others to the left, of the throne; the onlooking angels poising on steady wings like a great white cloud above the crowded mass—all this, in a dim sort of way, I repeat, I have imagined; but to put the picture in words I cannot.—*Rev. Murray.*

Thankfulness.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and it would draw to itself the most invisible particles, by the mere power of attraction. The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find, in every hour, some heavenly blessings, only the iron in God's sand is gold.

HERE AND THERE.—When a man dies, the people ask, "What property has he left behind him?" But the angels as they bend over his grave, inquire, "What good deeds, hast thou sent before thee."—*Mahomet.*

Do you know that all your property belongs to God?

Do you know that you forfeit all your hope by indolence?

Do you know that your Sunday vacant seat looks bad?

The Jokers' Budget.

"Artemus" Visits the Shakers.

"Mr. Shaker," sed I, "you see before you a Babe in the Woods, so to speak, and he axes a shelter of you."

"Yay," sed the Shaker, and he led the way into the house, another bein' sent to put my horse and wagon under kiver.

A solum female, lookin' somewhat like a last years' bean-pole stuck into a long meal-bag, cum in and axed me was I athirst and did I hunger? To which I asserted "A few." She went orf and I endeavored to open a conversation with the old man.

"Elder, I 'spect," sed I

"Yay," he sed.

"Health's good, I reckon?"

"Yay."

"What's the wages of a Elder, when he understands his bizness—or do you devote your sarvice gratooitous?"

"Yay."

"Storm nigh, sir."

"Yay,"

"If the storm continues there'll be a mess underfoot, hay?"

"Yay."

"If I may be so bold, kind sir, what's the price of that pecooler kind of wesket you wear, including trimmins?"

"Yay."

"I pawsed a minit, and then, thinkin' I'd be faseshus with him and see how that would go, I slapt him on the shoulder, burst into a hearty larf, and told him that as a yayer he had no living ekel.

He jumped up as if bilin' water had been squirted into his ears, groaned, rolled his eyes up tords the sealin' and sed:

"You're a man of sin!"

He then walked out of the room.

Directly thar cum in two young Shakeresses, as putty and slick lookin' gals as I ever met. It is troo they were drest in meal-bags like the old one I'd met previsly, and their shiny, silky hair was hid from sight by long white caps, such as I 'spose female Josts wear; but their eyes sparkled like diamonds, their cheeks was like roses, and they was charmin' enuff to make a man throw stuns at his grandmother, if they axed him to. They commenst clearing away the dishes, castin' shy glances at me all the time. I got excited. I forgot Betsy Jane in my repter, and sez I:

"My pretty dears, how air you?"

"We air well," they solumly sed.

"Where's the old man?" sed I, in a soft voice.

"Of whom dost thou speak—Brother Uriah?"

"I mean that gay and festive cuss who calls me a man of sin. Shouldn't wonder if his name wasn't Uriah."

"He has retired."

"Wall, my pretty dears," sez I, let's have some fun. Let's play puss in the corner. What say?"

"Air you a Shaker, sir?" they asked.

"Wall, my pretty dears, I haven't arrayed my proud form in a long weskit yet, but if they wuz all like you perhaps I'd jine 'em. As it is, I'm willin' to be a Shaker protemparary."

They was full of fun. I seed that at fust only they was a little skeery. I twat 'em puss in the corner, and sich like plase, and we had a nice time, keepin' quiet of course so the old man shouldn't hear. When we broke up, sez I:

"My pretty dears, ear I go you have no objections, have you, to a innersent kiss at partin'?"

"Yay," they sed, "and I yayed."—*Artemus Ward His Book.*

Tough Beefsteak.

The Natick, Mas., *Bulletin* is responsible for the following:

"Squire K., a well-known barrister of Belknap, having occasion to transact some business at the Ossipee court, found a few days at his disposal which he determined to spend in trouting in the mountain brooks. In company with an artist friend he wandered several miles into the country. Night came down and the sportsmen concluded to spend the night at a farm house if permission should be obtained, and return early next morning to the village. A cherry-faced old lady granted permission to remain under her roof that night. Now, as it was necessary that our legal friend should be at court at eight next day, the good dame rose early and prepared breakfast by the light of a tallow candle. The anglers were seated at the table in a dark corner of the kitchen, while the old lady was engaged over a sizzling frying pan on the stove. "How's this steak, T., tough, eh?" asked the lawyer, *sotto voice.* "Don't know; why?" "By Jove, I can't chew the stuff!" continued he. Wiping the sweat from his forehead, he made another effort to masticate the mouthful, then shouted, "My good woman, will you be kind enough to see why this steak is so tough?" The pleasant-faced old lady appeared with her candle, wiped the moisture from her spectacles and looked at the plate, dropped the tallow candle into the lawyer's lap, and shouted with horror, "Great State of Hampshire! *I've fried my holder!*"

Went For Him.

A rough looking specimen of humanity was recently promenading up Chatham street, New York, when he came plumply upon a Jew, a specimen of his race about whom there is no mistake.

Without a word of warning, the rough knocked him sprawling into the gutter. Picking himself up, and taking his bleeding nose between his finger and thumb, he demanded an explanation.

"Shut up; I'll bust yer again!" shouted the aggressor, approaching him again.

"I have never done notings mit you, and what for you mash me in the nose?" asked Abraham.

"Yes yer have; yer Jews crucified Jesus Christ, and I have a mind to go for you agin."

"But, mine Cott, dat vash eighteen hundred years ago," said the Jew.

"Well, I don't care, if it was; I only heard of it last night," replied the unwashed, and he went for him again.

AN Irishman, being recently on trial for some offence, pleaded "not guilty;" and the jury being in the box, the State solicitor proceeded to call Mr. Furkisson as a witness. With the utmost innocence, Patrick turned his face to the court, and said, "Do I understand, your honor, that Mr. Furkisson is to be a witness forenenst me again me?" The judge said, dryly, "It seems so." Well, then, your honor, I plade guilty; sure an' your honor plaise, not because I *am* guilty, for I am as innocent as yer honor's sucking baby, but just on account of saving Mr. Furkison's *sowl!*"

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 11, 1871.

ALL HAIL PENNSYLVANIA!

The Legislature Republican!

Stanton and Beath Elected!

COFFEE-POT WALLACE SENT HOWLING to the WILDS OF CLEARFIELD!

Huntingdon County True to Her Ancient Faith!

"We Have met the Enemy and They are Ours!"

LET THE BUNTING FLY!

The Democracy Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth---Everything is Lovely and the Goose Hangs High!

The State has gone Republican by about 20,000! It is reported that we have gained two Senators, one in Luzerne and the other in Cumberland, and six members.—If this is as reported, the work in the State is complete. Dean is elected President Judge by from 1200 to 1800. The entire county ticket is elected in majorities ranging from 250 to 800. Lane beats Africa handsomely, and everything is lovely. Republicans, you have done a good work! Hurrah!

THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The sensation of last week was the Huntingdon County Agricultural Fair.—Thousands of persons visited it and were pleased and edified. It commenced on Tuesday morning, in a light sprinkle of rain, which lasted for an hour or two, and then ceased, and continued until Friday evening. The weather during Wednesday and Thursday was splendid, and the town and the surrounding country poured into the fair ground until it was almost a compact mass of human beings. The young and the old, the gay and the morose, the farmer and the mechanic, all found that which was "pleasant in their sight" and enjoyed the occasion splendidly. It was the first opportunity that we have had of meeting, in a body, a large number of the citizens of this county, and we were pleased with our experience. The large number of robust ladies and portly gentlemen were in fine contrast to the delicate and nervous creatures which are generally to be seen on such occasions. We have, within the past few years, seen so many delicate women that we began to despair for the race, but since we have attended the Fair we are satisfied that Huntingdon county presents as fine specimens of healthy females as ever our grand-mothers were. We have changed our views on this subject. Unmarried young men will make a note of this.

The exhibition was the finest that we have ever seen at a County Fair, and reflects great credit upon the exhibitors and superintendents of the various departments; in fact in the departments of fruit and vegetables, we have never seen a State Fair that has exhibited better and larger quantities. The department of fruit, especially apples, won universal praise. We found a number of varieties with which we were unacquainted, but all were of the largest and best quallity. The soil where these fine specimens were grown certainly must be splendidly adapted to fruit culture. We learned that the finest specimens were raised in the sandy hills that surround Huntingdon, if this is so, it would be well for the people living in these ridges to turn their attention to raising fruit much more extensively than they do. They are convenient to market and it always commands a ready sale. And this is also true in regard to potatoes. The specimens upon exhibition were very fine—the largest we ever saw. The object of Fairs is to aseertain what particular thing can be produced in the best paying quantities. This being the case, the exhibition of fruits and vegetable indicate that they will pay better than any other of the usual products, and, if we are right in this, farmers should turn their attention in this direction immediately. Fruits and vegetables can be consigned to Commission Merchants in the east, who can sell them for the highest price the market will afford, at a very reasonable expense. We would repeat that farmers should carefully observe that to which their soil is best adapted, and take advantage of the information thus acquired.

All the other departments of the Fair were well filled and gained the encomiums of all the appreciative. The order on the ground was admirable. Too much praise cannot be given the officers for their zeal and efforts to make it a success. They complain, however, that not a few purchasers of family tickets sold them out to other parties, who used, or endeavored to use them, thus perpetrating a fraud upon the Society. We are requested not to give names, but in the future, if this thing should be repeated, they intend to make an example. Everything pertaining to it passed off quietly, and we have no doubt when next year's Fair is to be held hundreds of new exhibitors will be found to enter the lists who have heretofore refused to participate.

☞ We have only space to say that the Fire Fiend has been arrested in Chicago, and that the people are responding to the cry for help from all sections of the Union. Read the account of the terrible calamity in another column.

THE TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

Now that the "Bureau of Statistics," at Washington, has compiled and published a book containing the rates of duties under the several Tariffs from 1798 to 1870, the opponents of a protective tariff can no longer say, with safety from exposure, as they have hitherto been doing, that the tariff on pig iron is higher than it ever was previous to 1861 *The tariff is lower on pig iron to-day, than at any time previous, within fifty years*, with perhaps an exception of three years. Here are the different tariffs, as given on the official authority of the Statistical Bureau:

Tariff of 1816,	duty	$10.00	per ton.
" " 1824,	"	13.50	"
" " 1828,	"	10.00	"
" " 1833,	"	10.00	"
" " 1842,	"	9.00	"
" " 1846,	"	30.00	per cwt.
" " 1857,	"	24.00	"
" " 1861,	"	9.00	per ton.
" " 1870,	"	7.00	"

Under the present tariff of $7 per ton, England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States.

State News.

Harrisburg has an income this year of $1,800 from dog tax alone.

The track-layers on the Catawissa Railroad have passed Muncy.

The receipts of the late Berks county fair amounted to $6,000 83.

Wild pigeons are reported plenty in some of the western counties.

Pittsburgh has 1,500 manufactories of various kinds.

Waynesburg is suffering from the depredations of a gang of burglars.

Philadelphia exports nearly a million gallons of petroleum every week.

The Brady's Bend Iron Works turn out 300 tons of railroad iron per week.

The roofing of the river bridge at Oil City is rapidly approaching completion.

A Butler county genius is said to have invented a new plan for cooking a beefsteak.

The value of petroleum exported from the United States in 1870 amounted to $36,000,000.

Ohio possesses 14,500,000 acres of cultivated land, and the cash value of all the farms is $1,054,000,000.

The insane asylum at Elgin, Illinois, will be open for the reception of guests about the last of November.

Twenty professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian government.

An exchange says that Clearfield wants a military company to stand guard over the old jail.

The Titusville *Courier* complains that high rents are driving poor men away from that city.

Ex-Senator Olmstead, of Potter county, has gone to the Rocky Mountains for his health.

An oil well has been struck on the Fowler farm, in Butler county, which is pumping forty barrels per day.

Judge Vincent, of Erie, has decided that playing billiards and dominoes for drinks and cigars is gambling.

The Reading *Adler* is the oldest German newspaper in the United States. It was established in 1796.

Under Republican rule Lancaster city has been as economically governed as any municipality in the State.

Grass Flats, on the Clarion river, is the latest sensation in the oil regions. Thirty wells are going down in that vicinity.

The improvements in and about Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg are of a more substantial character than heretofore.

Grady's Circus balloon, while being filled with heated air at Parker's Landing, last week, took fire, and "went up" for the last time.

The Mercer county papers pronounce one Prof. Van Cleve a swindler. The professor is a teacher of mathematics on the patent principle.

Amos F. Capp, of Northumberland, owns an Alderney cow that has averaged fourteen pounds of butter a week during the present season.

The Tidioute *Journal* says it is stated upon good authority that 1,000 men will be set to work on the new road between that point and Titusville within a fortnight.

Brown, the man who was arrested in Chicago a short time since, charged with having committed a murder in New Castle some six years ago, was brought back to that city and lodged in jail, where he is to await trial.

In Reno, Venango county, a woman threw a pailful of scalding water at some dogs, and the most of it fell upon a little child standing near, unnoticed. Only the most prompt and careful attention saved its life.

All the Confederate dead on the Gettysburg battle field, belonging to North and South Carolina, and portions of those of other States, have been exhumed and sent home.

Among the largest corn growers in this State is William Cameron, Esq., of Union county, who has three hundred acres in corn on his different farms, that will average one hundred and twenty bushels of ears to the acre, making thirty-seven thousand two hundred bushels.

The Oil City *Derrick* says that the Titusville and Franklin Railroad will ultimately connect with one of the trunk lines to the east and west. It will pass through Oil City, and the *Derrick* thinks the shops will be located in that place. The road will have three rails, to accommodate both gauges.

On Wednesday last, while some men were engaged in erecting a large frame shed for Mr. Elrod Johnson, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, and when they were about putting the plate in its place the whole frame gave way and fell to the ground, carrying with it some fifteen or twenty men who were on it. Several of the men were badly injured, but none fatally.

Mr. Frank Byers, near West Lebanon, Indiana county, met with a fatal accident on Saturday last. It appears that on the morning above mentioned, Mr. Byers, in company with a little son, aged four years, started to the woods to get some grapes.—They shortly found a vine on a very high tree and Mr. B. ascended some forty-five feet, and in moving about slipped off a limb and fell to the ground, and expired soon after.

The house of Mr. Adam Sipe, of Lancaster township, Butler county, was broken into and robbed of fifty dollars a few days ago, and Mr. Sipe and his wife, both aged persons, brutally abused. They had retired and were in bed when the burglars entered by forcing open a door with a rail. The old man was struck in the face and stunned, and the old lady, in their attempt to smother and quiet her with a bolster, was also severely scratched and torn on her face and neck.

THE FIRE FIEND!

Chicago a Sheet of Flame!

Several Blocks of the City Destroyed!

Destruction of Lumber and Coal Yards!

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago, and having already swept over six entire blocks, is still raging with almost unabated fury. The fire started in a large planing mill situated between Clinton, Canal, Van Buren and Jackson streets. The wind was blowing very fresh, and the flames spread with almost indescribable rapidity, and in a few moments the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mainly with small wooden tenement houses and two-story frame buildings, occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses were startled from their slumbers, and had barely time to rush from the houses in scanty attire, leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts to break the force of their fall and were thrown from second story windows to the ground.

When the alarm sounded for the fire, another of considerable magnitude was burning on Wells street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work all the time. The rest of the engines in the city were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area and was so rapidly spreading, that all efforts seemed of little avail.

Between Canal street and the river were several lumber yards, which are entirely destroyed. At this hour the fire has made a clean sweep from VanBuren north two blocks to Adams, and west to Clinton, three blocks from the river. The warves between Van Buren and Jackson are burning, and the woodwork of the western approach to the Adams street bridge is destroyed. A large coal yard, containing thousands of tons of soft coal, and situated between the tracks of the Chicago and Alton and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad tracks and the river, is on fire and burning furiously. The immense grain elevator of Vincent, Nelson & Co., one of the finest in the city, is nearly adjoining, and though intended to be fire-proof, there seems to be little doubt but that it will be destroyed, as the intense heat to which it is subjected will crack the slate with which it is covered—both roof and sides. It contains many thousand bushels of grain of all kinds. The depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads, is situated north of Adams and between Canal and the river. One of the buildings, a light wooden structure, and occupied as an express office, was in flames at midnight and is undoubtedly destroyed.

The scenes in the vicinity of the conflagration are indescribable. Half the population of the city seems gathered there.

Tugs on the river are engaged in towing to places of safety the vessels moored in the neighborhood, while locomotives are hastily pulling out the great number of cars standing on the track in the path of the flames.

At this writing it is impossible to give an estimate of the losses, but they are already very large, and the fire appears to be scarcely checked. So far as could be ascertained when our reporter left the scene of fire, no lives are known to be lost, yet it will be miraculous if such should prove to be the case.

LATER—1:20 A. M.—The fire is apparently raging fiercly, as over a block of buildings on the north side of Van Buren street, which it was thought an hour ago would be saved, are now wrapped in flames. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading South and West. The blazing buildings light the streets one-half mile away, so that one can easily see to read.

The entire fire department are now on the ground and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the flames.

Losses will probably already run into millions; and the end is not yet.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire in the western division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devasting effects. The space burned over embraces four blocks, bounded on the north by Adams street, on the west by Clinton, on the south by Van Buren and on the east by the Chicago river. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s grain ware house, one of the largest in the city, which escaped without any serious damage. This is due to the fact that piles of anthracite coal lay between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by the continual application of large quantities of water on the coal piles they were prevented from burning.

The grounds burned over were covered over with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons, of the poorer classes.

A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $250,000 to $300,000, with probably one-half that insurance.

The fire had its origin in Lull & Holme's plaining mill, on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the South, the flames spread North quite rapidly, and thence East, and within the space of a half an hour the whole district named was all ablaze, and by one o'clock, or within two hours after the fire commenced the work was ended.

The following are the leading sufferers by the fire: On Canal street, as stated, the fire originated in Lull & Holmes planing mill, loss $30, 000, with an insurance of about $12,000. In the rear of the mill, was Forties box factory, loss $3000 insured one half; the next following are the Excelsior Viegar works beonging to J. Waigle, loss $12,000. Next come the Racine House, loss small; and then followed the Union Wagon works, loss $17,000, insurance $6,000. John Sheuff & Son's, lumber yard, loss $65,000, insurance $35,000. Chapin & Foss, Shingle factory, loss $50,000, insurance $12,500. B. Hobrook's coal yard, loss $36,000 insurance $23,000. Willmington Coal Company, loss $30,000 insurance $20,000. Blacksmith shop of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, loss $4,000.

On Clinton street, with but a single exception, the buildings destroyed were of the poorer class, and owned by Hall, Lander & Randall, Hon. B. C. Farwell and A. Watson.

The most serious loss on this street was that of Baltzer & Co., wagon makers, who suffer about $8,000 loss, with only a light insurance,

On Jackson, ten houses owned by A. Sanson Watson, and occupied by twenty families, who lost all they had. The balance of the losses on this street embraced dwelling houses and shops numbering from fifty-one to sixty-seven. The total loss on this street will not probably exceed $20,000, with not over one-fourth insured.

On Van Buren street only three or four houses were burned, and they were of small value.

The iron viaduct leading to the Adams street bridge was damage to the extent of one thousand dollars, and the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Chicago and St. Louis Railroads, which run right through the burnt district, were damaged probably to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000. The saddest result of this fire was the burning to death of Mrs. Margaret Hadley, living on the north side of Jackson street, who being suddenly surrounded by the flames, was unable to escape. Her remains were burned to cinder, and were found this morning in the place where she was last seen, in her house.

It is impossible to learn the exact amount of insurance and the names of the companies that are victims. The entire insurance will probably fall below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, probably two-thirds of the amount in Chicago offices. Among the outside companies which suffer are the Teutonia and Hibernia, of Cleveland; Buffalo Western and the Buffalo Fire and Marine; Alps, of Erie; Andes, of Cincinnati; Pacific and Union, of San Francisco; Knickerbocker, Republic, and Firemans, of New York; Lycoming, of Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, October 8, 11:30 P.M.—The fire to-night in the first division is now raging with uuabated fury. It commenced near Taylor street, between Delevan and Jefferson, and is spreading in every direction, and covers at least four blocks at this hour, and it still seems beyond control.

Two Men Caught in the Act of Firing Houses on the West Side—They are Immediately Hung.

Two men caught in the act of firing houses on the west side were arrested immediately and hung to the lamp post, one on Twelfth street near the river, and the other three miles away, on Clayborne avenue, on the north side. This summary action has checked the thrice murderers.

St. Louis and other cities have apparently restored confidence. The Cincinnati train arrived this morning with four engines, three from this city, and one from Dayton. They were seventeen hours on the way, having to change the route twice, and finally came via Piqua and Logansport.

Later from Chicago—Spread of the Fire—The South Division in Ruins.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Morning.—The awful fire still rages. Thus far, the south division is swept nearly clean from the river to the lake, and to the north of Harrison street. The north division is in ruins for a distance of nearly two miles. The west division is also terribly devastated. A strong wind is now raging, and the whole city is in danger of total destruction.

Several churches on Wabash avenue and elsewhere have been destroyed, and the last of the great hotels, the Palmer house, has been consumed. The extensive dry goods houses of Field, Lester & Co., Farwell & Co., Hamlin & Co., and, in fact, every store of any note in the south division is gone. The suffering among the thousands of homeless people is intense, and it is feared that many will starve unless further prompt relief is rendered. Chicago is utterly ruined. Thousands are leaving the city by every available conveyance.

Good News—The Fire Out.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 10.—Telegraphic communication was opened with Chicago this morning.

A heavy rain fell there last night, and the fires are extinguished.

Prompt and Liberal Action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We take pleasure in making public the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad company telegraphed the Mayor of Chicago early on Monday morning that their agents at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and all intermediate points, would furnish free transportation to Chicago for all donations of supplies for the sufferers from the fire. The Mayor has also been telegraphed that all donations of supplies from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and intermediate points, would be shipped free by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

Origin of the Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special dispatch from Chicago says:

Fire proof buildings burned like tinder, especially the banks, not one of which remains. Few business houses saved even their papers. The whole population was busy all night, and the streets are now like a bivouack with sleeping men. The loss of life is impossible to estimate. The shipping ordered into the North branch of the river was sent adrift into Lake Michigan. Many vessels were burned. All business is suspended, and must remain so for the present. Tremendous efforts were made to save the *Tribune* and *Post*, as well as the City Hall and Government buildings. Nothing remains but blackened stores and crackling cinders. No papers can be published until type comes from elsewhere, as the type foundries are also burned.

The origin of the fire was in a stable where a woman took a kerosene lamp at milking time. A large number of the firemen were killed, and all did their duty nobly; but streams of water to the burning blocks were like fountain jets against the awful heat of the conflagration. The new hotel, eight or nine stories high, just completed, sent up pyramids of solid flame, making the water of Lake Michigan ruby-colored for miles, the burning bridges along the river swinging a graceful arch of fire from shore to shore. The burning ships sailed in crimson waters. All the churches in South Division, the Convent of Mercy, all the Railroad buildings and front mansions on Michigan and Wabash avenues are gone.

European Correspondence.

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, Sept. 1, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I now send you my last letter from Europe, but may write you once more from New York, if, in the providence of God, I am permitted to reach there. Thus far He has been my helper, and I shall still trust in Him. Since my last to you from Belfast, we spent a day in that city, made some purchases in linen goods, and then took a look through the city. Belfast is situated on the river Lagan, near where it flows into the bay known as Belfast Lough; this port is 130 miles from Glasgow and 150 miles from Liverpool. This city has made more progress in improvements than any other city in Ireland; it numbered only 37,000 in 1821 and now it numbers 170,000. The general appearance of the city is that of a clean, thrifty business place, and the business streets are wide and have fine, substantial, four story buildings on them. The new custom house and post office are in one building; it is one of the finest structures, built of fine Glasgow stone, the style of architecture is Italian; the edifice occupies three sides of a quadrangle, with a large court yard inside, and is approached by aflight of steps on the fourth side.

The Presbyterian meeting house is the handsomest chapel belonging to the denomination in the city; a flight of twenty steps leads to a handsome portico composed of ten doric columns, over which rises an elaborate balustrade; the internal decorations are quite in keeping with the exterior of the chapel, and cost sixty thousand dollars. There are twenty Presbyterian congregations, ten Episcopalians, five Catholics, and three Unitarians in the city. In the census of 1861 the Belfast diocese showed the largest preponderance of Protestants in Ireland, there being 75 per cent. to 25 per cent of Catholics, while about 50 per cent of the former belong to the Presbyterians. There are other fine cathedrals, churches and other public buildings in the city.

The flax mills and linen ware houses will naturally attract the visitor, especially those on Donegol Square. In Ireland the first spinning factory was established in 1806, and consisted only of 212 spindles; in 1844 there were forty one mills, containing 280,000 spindles; in 1850 the numbcr increased to seventy-three mills and 390,000 spindles; and in 1860 there eighty-one mills, having some 500,000 spindles in operation, employing some 50,000 hands, and representing a capital of some twenty millions of dollars. The York street spinning company, (employing about 2,000 hands), has five thousand dollars worth of flax on hand. They cover about thirty acres of ground generally in bleaching. The quantity of flax cultivated has been greatly on the increase. In 1847 there were 58,312 acres sown, each acre yielding about five cwt. of clean scutched fibre, and altogether worth three and a half millions of dollars, while in 1863 the estimated value of flax grown was forty-five millions. At the annual meeting of the Society for the growth of the cultivation of flax in 1863, the chairman stated that a return which he had procured from a friend of his, and by refering to it, that on the production of an acre of ground under flax—a days' labor of sixty females and fifty-three males, or one hundred and thirteen persons in all, employed on it from the time it is pulled to the time it goes to the mill; and from a return made to the Government he found that 175,000 acres were under flax for the year 1870; and that on an estimate just made, that this breadth of flax would give a years' employment to 60,000 persons, the wages of whom would amount to five millions of dollars; this calculation was made of the scutch mills then used; but if they were to use the hand scutching, there would be a great many more hands employed.

We left Belfast for Londonderry, distant some ninety-five miles. The country lying between Belfast and Londonderry is far ahead of the southern portion; the land lies level and rich, and in a good state of cultivation. We saw as fine wheat and oats standing as you will see anywhere in Pennsylvania. The improvements on their farms are better by far than in the southern part of the state. The potato crop through this section is suffering equally as much as in other parts of the island. And, as usual, for the last three months, the farmers are still cutting grain; but they are far behind the age of improvement in the way of cutting their harvest; you will see some cutting with a mowing sythe, the handle eight feet long, others reaping the old-fashioned way, and the women cutting the grain off with a sickel and then picking it up afterwards. I believe I only saw one grain reaper in all my travels, from south to north, in all Ireland. We passed several fine large towns on our journey to Derry. Ballamanna is a large manufacturing place of linen goods; also the town of Coalraine, on the river Ball, at or near its mouth, where it enters into the Atlantic Ocean.

We put up at the Jury hotel, in Londonderry, the finest hotel in the city. Mr. Jury runs three large hotels, one here at this place, the Imperial, in Belfast, and the Shelbourne house in Dublin, where he resides. Londonderry is situated on the magnificent river Foyle, near where it flows into the lake of the same name, which more than half surrounds the hill on which the city is built. The city was fortified by walis, and are still standing, forming a fine prominade. An abbey, for regular canons of the Augustine order was founded here in 546. In 1218 an abbey for Cistercian Nuns was founded. And in 1274 a Dominick Friary was built by Dominick. There are two fine bridges across the river, one of iron and the other of wood; the last named was built by an American at a cost of eighty thousand dollars; it is ten hundred and seventy feet long. The siege of Derry has often been painted and described; the seige lasted one hundred and five days. It is said that two thousand three hundred of the citizens died of famine; it was in the year 1688.

This morning I had my attention drawn to an Irish family moving; they had their house, ten by fourteen feet square, on a wagon, and the wife was cooking their breakfast as the wagon was moving through the street, and some of the children driving their cows, goats and donkeys behind them.

And now, as we will take passage at this place, in a day or two, in the same steamer (Anglia) which brought us over so nicely, you, Mr. Editor, with the rest of our friends, would like to know how we were pleased with our tour, as well as our opinion as to which was the most beautiful country I traveled through. In reply, I would say the countries were all nice, the cities were all fine, the rivers were all noble and the people were all kind and sociable.

And now, in conclusion, I have endeavored to give you and your kind readers a rough and irregular sketch of my travels and scenery in Europe. And as I am about going aboard the steamer for the land of my nativity, the country I love the most, it seems as if I were standing, like Bunyan's pilgrim, just waiting for my summons. All behind seems forgotten, and the glory on the other side engages the whole heart.

If spared with a safe passage to New York you may have a concluding letter from me.

Yours truly, W. B. L.

Mississippi Correspondence.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 30, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Having read statements made in several of the leading papers published in the north asserting the existence of Yellow Fever in Jackson, I crave the privilege of a small portion of your valuable columns, for the purpose of stating that such statements are fortunately false, though less fortunately with some foundation, as a disease with symptoms somewhat similar to that of Yellow Fever appeared in this city about ten days ago, attacking several persons, four or five cases of which proved fatal. One case occurred in the camp of the U. S. troops, stationed near this city, and terminated fatally. The unfortunate victim being the Commanding Officer of the camp, Capt. James Kelly, 16th Infantry; an officer beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

The disease has entirely abated at this time, no new cases having been reported during the last few days. Although I have said the symptoms assimilated somewhat with those of the much dreaded "Yellow Jack," the leading physicians here pronounce it nothing more than a grave form of the *typho-malaria fever*, which is prevalent, though to a much less degree every season in this climate. The present visit of this disease is ascribed to a sudchange of weather we have lately experienced.

Great consternation existed among the terrified inhabitants of this city during the prevalence of the bogus Yellow Jack, and a general *exodus* northward ensued. Business was neglected, stores closed, and nothing thought of but an escape from the dreaded epidemic. Each train northward was "crammed" to overflowing with the terror-stricken "chivalry" and their families, while the unfortunates(?) who could not muster the "needful" tried to put on a bold face, and look hopeful, but the wistful glances cast toward the departing trains plainly told their thoughts were rolling in some less obnoxious climate than that in which "circumstance over which they had no control" doomed them to stay.

The most frightened portion of the citizens were of "African descent," though, as far as I can learn, without the least cause, it being an established fact that they are proof against the disease. For the cause thereof, your readers are humbly referred to science.

Yesterday and to day the citizens have been returning to their homes, considerably chop fallen, of course, while the stay-at-homes are correspondingly jubilant, and put on a knowing, patronizing air, and contemptously remark, "they knew it," (of course they did), "couldn't scare them," "oh no," "catch them running away for nothing."

We hope all Yellow Fever visits to Jackson may prove as harmless and brief as the late so-called one, but for the present and of the subject *quantum sufficit*.

AMBRICUS.

Marriages.

GREEN—CALDWELL.—On the 3d inst., by Dr. B. B. Hamlin, assisted by the Rev. William H. Stevens, Mr. A. W. Green, of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., to Miss Lettie M Caldwell, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

JOHNSTON.—Near Dwight, Ill., on the 24th ult., 1871, of Typhoid fever, Charles Westly, second son of James and Mary Johnston, formerly of Huntingdon county, Pa., aged 18 years, 8 months and 27 days,

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., October 9, 1871, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

D Boring,
Ada Cherry,
Albert Endres,
E J Hutchinson,
Margaret Jenkins,
Kate Kelly,
Joseph McCune,
Eliza J Nash,
Jno M Porter,
J I Robinson,
E Rinehart,
Martha Renels,
W H Smith,
Susan White,
Susan Woods.

BRICE X BLAIR, Postmaster.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., at the close of business on the 24 day of October, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$372,369 64
Overdrafts		511 81
U. S Bonds to secure circulation..		150,000 00
U. S. B. and securitits on hand....		10,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		46,824 08
Due from other National Banks...		3,747 69
Due from State Banks & Bankers		6,876 97
Banking House		7,989 00
Furniture and fixtures		1,872 50
Current expenses		2,557 84
Premiums		2,500 00
Bills of other National Banks		8,424 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		484 00
Specie		1,375 00
Legal Tender Notes		36,130 00
		$651.662 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Discount and Exchanges	9,195 86
Interest	3,936 93
Circulating notes outstanding	131,995 00
Individual Deposits	330,083 65
Due to National Banks	3,157 86
Due to State Banks & Bankers	3,681 23
	$651,662 53

State of Pennsylvania, county of Huntingdon, I George W. Garretson, cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. GARRETSON, Cashier.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1871.

PETER SWOOPE, J. P.

CORRECT ATTEST.
H. G. FISHER,
THOS. FISHER,
D. P. GWIN. } DIRECTORS.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTEL GOODS!

The undersigned has lately returned from a tour in Europe, and while there he purchased an assortment of Ladies' and Gents' superior Kid Gloves. Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, as well as a variety of other fancy articles, which he offers for sale at reduced rates.

In addition, a general assortment of fall and winter goods, purchased in Philadelphia, for cash, and offers them at low figures to suit the pressing times.

ALSO, a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Soffas, Bedsteds, Bureaus, Stands and Chairs.

I would say to my old customers and others who wish to purchase cheap, to give me a call. I don't throw out any inducements, but will let the quality of the goods and prices speak for themselves.

WM. B. LEAS.

Shirleysburg, Oct 11, 1871-4t.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE!

D. HERTZLER & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day and acknowledged to be the best selected stock of hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.

Since we make ladies' wear a specialty, we cannot fail to please the most fastidious. For Style, Quality and Price we defy competition.

We also manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

In a more mature age we hope to retain the friends who favored us in our infancy.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
oct11- Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobst Mills*," will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 26th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877-tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisement.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousand of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medicinal use. Dr Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

October 4, 1871-1y.

THE "INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

L

e Huntingdon Journal.

dnesday Morning, Oct. 11, 1871.

EADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 330, A. Y. M., meets second Monevening of each month, in Brown's building.
NDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the hursday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
IATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ng, third floor, Leister's building.
NT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
LAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every day evening, third floor, Leister's building.
NG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
T 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
N COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each h.
NTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- evening, in Smith's building.
NTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
WENSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
NTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

tist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
holic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. es first three Sundays in every month.
ngelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. es on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
hodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
estant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
byterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

f Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

e weather is beautiful.

ised up—Bedford Springs.

erybody reads the JOURNAL.

owing rapidly—West Huntingdon.

ere are too many dogs in this town.

lisle is going to have a nail factory.

ading had two suicides in one week

ntingdon wants a segar manufactory.

grand success—The Agricultural Fair.

e question of the day—"How's your arm?'

oking southward—The Broad Top people.

cing up—The new term for getting drunk.

nstown is to have a new German paper.

ne wretch calls baby clothes bawl dresses.

e south side of Mifflin street is being pa-

vertisers in the JOURNAL are growing

your job work done at the JOURNAL

anton papers complain of drunken wo-

re you sent us a new subscriber? If not, not?

oking—The Warm Springs, these cold ngs.

ing frosts have visited different sections county.

ner loafers are becoming scarce these evenings.

rybody "and all their relations" were at ir last week.

the track—*Fast Line Jottings*, published vistown.

up your stoves if you want comfort these nornings.

cases of small-pox or varioloid have oc- d in this vicinity.

S. Lytle's house is approaching comple- It looks splendidly.

at have become of the water works? Are thorities waiting for a fire?

using—The antics of our devil, the other while in a mesmeric state.

oung man dropped dead, at a pic-nic, in ria county, a few days ago.

e the extension of the B. & B. R. R. t lumber is coming to market.

Kennedy has broken ground for a new adjoining the Methodist church.

Messrs. Strickler have erected a hand- brick residence on Church street.

o or three exciting foot-races came off fair grounds on Saturday afternoon.

e has been placed in some of the gutters, ig-styes smell about as badly as ever.

John Frost has visited this bailiwick frequently within the past two weeks.

successful rearing of children is the st work which is accomplished on this t.

eph Barlier, of Somerset county, "shuffled is mortal coil," the other day, by hang- imself.

ry dwelling erected on the surrounding dds twenty per cent to the appearance ntingdon.

nan who bumps his head against that of ighbar, isn't apt to think that two heads tter than one.

potato bug throws up the sponge in the ace of a fly bearing the name of thyri- rix ephemæriformis.

have not given up the town clock yet; pect it will be placed in the steeple of w Presbyterian church.

oung lady of our acquaintance, recently hed, says that the "C. O. D." mark of pressman means Call on Dad!

f. Mills gave his 27th and last lecture on y evening to an immense audience, and nt "merry as a marriage bell."

nklin county printers receive complimen- ickets to the agricultural fairs of that y. Huntingdon county printers don't.

ir. Rodaman, of Altoona, was relieved 20 in Hollidaysburg, the other day, by of the light-fingered gentry of that vil-

s said that when Thos. A Scott was at rd, a week or two ago, he directed the u house to be located upon the lot now ied by our friend A. B. Carver.

nerous and gratifying—The encomiums l upon our specimens of job work on ex- on at the Fair. For first-class work call "Journal Building", 213 Fifth street.

Keystone Boot and Shoe Manufacturing any, of Huntingdon, Pa., manufacture the rticles of boots and shoes in the world. n hardly see how they ever wear out.

H. Rosensteel & Son, of Mount Union, purchased, of the Cambria Iron Compa- lot of ground, at Johnstown, on which ntend erecting a large Union Crop Leath- nery.

heard a man in town boasting that he is wife were the most willing couple in

In explanation, he said she was will- labor as hard as she could, and he was tly willing to let her.

Juniata Camp Meeting Association, we from Dr. B. B. Hamlin, have arranged site for Camp Meeting purposes at New- amilton. The site is said to be a very le one. The Pennsylvania Railroad to do something handsome for this pro-

Monitor has donned part of a new suit, adds to its appearance. Had brother aan got his fingers in the two thousand corruption fund—which he should have -his paper, no doubt, would have had an ly new dress; but so it goes, those who most work get the least pay.

agent of the Adams Express Company, ilipsburg, Centre county, has been de- in the perpetration of fraud upon con- s. For a length of time he has been in abit of charging them a greater sum upon ges in the delivery book than the way- illed for, which overcharge went into ent's pocket. He has been removed by ompany's special agent, who promises ution to the defrauded.

OPENING OF THE BEDFORD & BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—BEDFORD, September 23d, 1871.—I arrived at Huntingdon on Saturday morning last at five o'clock, and shortly after seven left the depot of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, in company with a large number of ladies and gentlemen to witnes the ceremonies attending the opening of that portion of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford. A brass band of most excellent musicians accompanied the party. All along the route accessions were made to our number, and when we reached Saxton, another car was attached, crowded with persons destined, like ourselves, to participate in the opening of the road. At Hopewell, another crowded car of people, accompanied by a full band of music, was attached to our train, and at Bloody Run we were joined by more people and more music. At Mt. Dallas, the Bedford people, numbering over one thousand persons, had come in passenger cars and in burden cars to escort the excursionists to town. They had with them a band of music, and any number of flags, banners and wreaths of flowers. The new road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford is about eight miles long, follows the course of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, and winds along the base of Cove mountain, to its present terminus at Bedford. It is well made, solid as the everlasting rock upon which it is laid, and is substantially bridged.

Half an hour brought us to the end of the road, opposite the residence of Dr. George W. Anderson. Here were assembled the wealth, the beauty, and the stamina—the working classes—of the county. Cheer after cheer of welcome went up from the congregated mass. Nearly every man, woman and boy had flags in their hands, presenting a gay and joyous scene. An arch of evergreens and flowers had been thrown over the track, on which were the inscriptions:

WELCOME TO BEDFORD.

THE LOCOMOTIVE THE PRECURSOR OF PROSPERITY.

WELCOME! WELCOME!! WELCOME!!!

These decorations were evidently the work of some city florists, employed expressly for the occasion. A flag pole, nearly an hundred feet high, a fair specimen of the timber now growing in abundance in this mountain region, from which floated the stars and stripes, was planted near the road. A procession was formed and the company marched to the music of four brass bands to the Washington Hotel, from the portico of which Hon. William P. Schell and Hon. John Cessna, President of the road, delivered discourses full of information and interest to all. Mr. Cessna, upon whose shoulders the building of the road mainly rested, traced the progress of the enterprise from its first inception to the present time, and gave a detailed account of the labor employed and the time consumed in its accomplishment thus far. After the speaking an adjournment took place, and many of the strangers visited the Mineral Springs a mile and a quarter south of the town. These Springs are owned by the Anderson family, and are most valuable property. Previous to the opening of the road to this place they could have been purchased for three hundred thousand dollars, *now* they cannot be had for less than five hundred thousand; so you see how the introduction of railroads advance the price of real estate away out here among the mountains.

THE BANQUET

took place in the evening at the Washington House, the parlors of which were thrown wide open to the public, and everything was free as air. The ladies vied with each other in their efforts to please. The tables fairly groaned under the fat of the land, and luxuries from afar were in great abundance. The markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg were laid under contribution for supplies for the occasion. Everybody was pleased with everybody, and among the most delighted of the many present was your old friend Major Washabaugh, who, years ago, saw the importance of a railroad to Bedford, and to whose exertions the success of the project owes much.

The editors of the town and those from abroad, were properly cared for. At the right of the president sat Mr. Lutz of the *Inquirer*, who was flanked by Maj. Elliott of the *Bedford County Press*, and Mr. Durborrow of the Huntdon *Journal*, and still further down appeared the genial face of Mr. Mengel, one of the proprietors of the *Gazette*. They all did good *work*, and talked but little.

At twelve o'clock midnight, an adjournment took place, and all retired to their homes pleased and gratified with an event which places Bedford county, and particularly the town of Bedford—a town which has stood almost still for the last hundred years—in a position to be hereafter ranked among the enterprising business places in our good old Commonwealth.

Enclosed find a programme of the exercises, printed on satin by Messrs. Lutz & Jordan, of the *Inquirer*, from which you can form a good idea of the interesting event.

It was gratifying to your correspondent to learn that every property owner in this town is a subscriber to the road. The mechanic and the farmer understood their interest, and subscribed liberally. The latter, who received twelve cents a pound for his beef, and ten cents a dozen for his eggs, will now receive double and trebel these sums for these products—his beef will bring twenty cents, his hen fruit thirty, and the price of other produce will increase correspondingly.

In closing my account of this great jubilee, it is proper that I should say a word in commendation of JOHN MCKILLIPS, ESQ., Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and his subordinates. Mr. McKillips was unrelenting in his attention to his duties, and his efforts to make all happy who participated in the excursion were a complete success. I acknowledge my indebtedness to him for several courtesies. ARIEL.

[We fear our correspondent has colored the most of his account of the opening of the road, a little too high. We happened to be present on the occasion referred to, and while we acknowledge that all he has written *should have taken place*, we failed to see it.—ED. REP.]—*Cor. Deleware Co. Rep.*

CAMP GROUND FIXED.—After all McVeytown loses the Juniata Valley Camp Meetings. The report that certain grounds one mile this side of McVeytown had been chosen was premature. The committee, consisting of Presiding Elder Hamlin, and Messrs. McMurray of Tyrone, Moore and Norton, of Newton Hamilton, Moorehead and Rosensteel of Mt. Union, Wilson and Niece of Mcveytown, and Pardoe of Mifflintown, representing the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, held a meeting on Tuesday, of last week, at Newton Hamilton, and consummated the purchase of a tract of 20 acres of land, lying half a mile north of the railroad, at that place, on lands formerly known as the Vanzandt farm, but now owned by Mrs. Hattie C. Lamm, and the citizens of the town and vicinity donated, in addition, 10 acres. The price paid for the grounds was $100 per acre, and the Association has the privilege of enlarging their grounds hereafter at pleasure, at the same price. It is a beautiful level grove, accessible from all points by railroad or private conveyances. Rev. J. C. Moore, of Newton Hamilton, has been appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Association. The price of shares has been fixed at $25 each.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.—The following premiums were awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society last week:

Class No. 1—Horses, Bred Stock.

Best Stallion John S. Miller & Co; 2d best A. Port Wilson, 3d best John Lloyd; best 3 year old James Wilson; best yearling, David Hare; best gelding John McComb, 2d best Henry Davis, 3d best Samuel E. Flemming; best brood mare A. Port Wilson; best 3 year old Henry Fester; best 2 year old John S. Miller, 2d best do, 3d best John S. Lloyd; best colt 6 months or under William Wilson, 2d best James Wilson.

Common Stock.

Best draught Stallion E. Shoemaker, 2d best Geo. Lincoln, 3d best S. S. Grove; best 3 year old E. Robley, 2d best W. A. Oakes; best 2 year old James Garner; best yearling Henry Marks; best brood mare Henry Davis, 2d best Thomas Sinkey, 3d best M'Calaster Myton; best 2 year old E. Shoemaker, 2d best Thomas P. Love, 3d best McCalaster Myton; best 3 year old James M'Call, 2d best John S. Lloyd, 3d best David Lloyd; best yearling John Gregory; best colt 6 months or under McCalaster Myton, 2d best E Shoemaker, 3d best Plummer Marton; best draught horse or mare Henry Harris, 2d best Scott Hewitt, 3d best Jacob Streathoof; best riding horse or mare R. B. Myton, 2d best Abraham Miller; best family horse or mare W. V. Miller, 2d best Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, 3d best Henry Harris; best pair matches Dr. D. P. Miller, 2d best Graffus Miller, 3d best Wm. Shafer; best pair mules John Jackson, 2d best W. C. Chilcote.

Wednesday October 4th, 1871, at 2 P. M. Running Race.

1st horse James McMunagle, 2d horse, David Mengle, 3d horse, B. Myton.

Thursday, October 5th, 1871, 3 P. M.

Trotting Race—1st horse F. J. Gibbs, time 3:16; 2d E. Robley, time 3:28; 3d horse, T. P. Love, time 3:32.

Friday, October 6th, 1871, 10 A. M.

Trotting Race—1st horse Dr. I. J. Meals.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Walking Horses—1st horse Daniel Kiper, 2d John Yenter, 3d Henry Marks.

Mule Race, Oct. 5th, at 2½ P. M.

1st premium M. C. Chilcote, 2d W. Chilcote, 3d W. Nolte.

Friday, 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Second Mule Race—1st mule, W. Nolte, 2d S. E. Henry, 3d Robley.

Friday, October 6, 1871, at 3 P. M.

Running Race—1st horse John Fleming, 2d David J. Walker.

The Committee take pleasure in reading our report that we have had on exhibition the largest and finest selection of horses that has ever been on exhibition in the county. We find the blooded stock has been improved very much; showing that we will have very fine and fast stock in the course of a year or two—as soon as the stock can mature and come to use. And as for Class No. 2, Common Stock, it has been improved very much with the cross of the Lightner, Morgan, Green Mountain Morgan, lately owned by Dr. H. L. Brown, and the Norman, and we find the traces of the old Chester Lyon still remaining in our county, which was amongst the best draft stock we have ever had in the county.

Class 2—Cattle, Durham.

Best Bull, E. Shoemaker, 2d best Geo. Bell; best cow Samuel Neal, 2d best Samuel M'Manigal; best heifer Wm. V. Miller; best calf John Neal, 2d best do.; best Alderney bull Jacob Musser; best cow T. C. Fisher.

Mixed and Common Stock.

Best bull A. P. Robb; best cow James Nyton, 2d best A. H. Hight; best heifer D. Rupert, 2d best James Myton; best calf under 1 year James Myton, 2d best John Neal.

Premiums recommended to J. C. Wright for 26 month old bull $2; Samuel McManigal common bull $4; John Gregory for yoke of oxen $2; D. A. Neff for common bull entered as Durham $4.

Class 3—Hogs and Sheep.

Best boar D. W. Womelsdorf, 2d best E. Shoemaker; best sow E. Shoemaker, 2d best R. A Laird; best litter of pigs J. Womelsdorf, 2d best D. Rupert.

Sheep.

Owing to the number, quality, and variety of sheep on exhibition, your committee feel entirely unable to do justice to the numerous exhibitors, with the amount of premiums offered.

Best buck (Leicester) Jacob Musser, 2d best T. P. Love, 3d best Samuel Neal; best ewe John Neal, 2d best T. P. Love, 3 best Jacob Musser; best lamb David Hare, 2d best John Numer; best 5 lambs Jacob Musser, 2d best T. P. Love, 3d best Wm. C. Robb.

Your committee would recommend a premium of $5 to John Neal for his fine display of Leicester and Southdowns; also to Samuel Neal a premium of $5 for his Leicester and Cotswalds.

Class 4—Agricultural Implements.

Best plow E. B. Baker, 2d best S. Bupp & Son; best straw cutter C. R. McCarthy, 2d best B. Cross; best wagon litter Joseph Douglass; best hill-side plow S. Bupp & Son, 2d best E. Baker; best reaper John Ross; best grain seren D. P. Milliken; best corn sheller Kratser C. Martin, 2d best F. B. Wallace.

Class 5—Mechanical Implements.

Best two-horse carriage, I. M. Neff; best one-horse carriage, A. Cozzens; best wagon, J. Flasher; best saddle and bridle and best single harness, W. I. Steel; best and greatest variety of earthen ware, Thomas & Bro.; best horse shoes, H. Davis; best calf skin and kip, J. C. Miller; best pair of boots and shoes, Keystone Boot and Shoe Company; best leather, W. J. Rosensteel.

Class 6—Flour and Meal.

Best pk white wheat Henry Harris, 2d best David Hare and J. C. Wright, a tie premium to be divided between them; best pk fultz wheat Jas. Hutchison, 2d best John Huey, recommended by the committee; best pk red wheat David Hare, 2d best Elliott Robley; judges recommended a premium of $1 to Elliott Robley, on California white wheat; best rye J. C. Watson, 2d best David Hare; best yellow corn Alex. Work, 2d best Abram Corbin; best white corn Elliott Robley; best sugar corn J. Atlee White, recommended by the committee; best pop corn Elliott Robley, 2d best Mrs. H. Corbin; best speckled corn Livingston Robb, recommended by the committee; best oats Henry Harris, 2d best Elliott Robley, also a premium of $1 to Edward Thompson for a bushel of Suprise oats, the best oats exhibitor is recommended by the committee; best buckwheat Edward Thompson, 2d Thomas Sankey; best clover seed Edward Thompson; best timothy seed David Rupert, 2d best Michael Ely; best white wheat flour Michael Hamer 2d best John Donnely.

Class 7—Fruits.

Winter apples—best twelve varieties apples E. Thompson, 2d best J. P. Snyder; best 6 varieties David Hare, 2d best W. L. Mosser; best 4 plates E. Thompson, 2d best J. P. Snyder; best variety market apples J. B. Weaver; best 6 varieties dessert T. P. Love, 2d best J. A. White; best 3 varieties J. Montz.

Summer and Winter Apples.

Best 6 varieties apples V. Fink, 2d best C. Heffner; best new varities J. P. Snyder; best market J. Huey; best plate of 5 apples rambo E. Thompson; Rhode Island Greenings J. P. Snyder; fallowater E. Thompson.

Two pound apples one weighing 1¼ lbs J. I. Shirley. The committee regret they cannot give a large premium as these were the largest apples exhibited.

PEARS.—Best 10 varieties, W. L. Mosser & Bro.; best 5 pears, A. M'Coy; best half dozen fall pears, John Huey; best duchesse, J. H. Boring; best dwarf, Julia Thomas.

QUINCES.—Best dozen, John Thompson, second best, Horace Dunn; best peck, John Thompson, 2d best, W. L. Mosser.

PEACHES.—Best, Mrs. F. Corbin, 2d best, Harriet Corbin.

GRAPES.—Best 10 varieties, Mary Cremer, 2nd best, Ed. Cremer; best catawba and best Isabella, John Montz; best concord, Mrs. D. Africa.

Class 12—Sugar, Butter, Pickles, &c.

Best domestic sugar, A. P. White; best tomato butter, Margaret Kissinger 2nd best, M. Ealy; best grape butter, H. Robley, 2nd best, H. W. Miller; best apple butter J. Atlee White, 2d best George Warfel; best pear butter J. A. White, 2d best W. Williams; best peach butter E. C. Whittaker, 2d best Levi Wright; best quince butter A. H. Hight, 2d best David Peightal; best mixed pickles C. J. Swoope, 2d best George Warfel; best cumber pickles H. Corbin, 2d best G. W. Gray; tomato pickles H. Corbin, 2d best E. Clarke; tomato catsup J. D. Crewitt, 2d best M. Corbin; cider vinegar Ralph Crotzley, 2d best F. Corbin; best cantelope pickle Hannah Swoope.

Class 13—Domestic Manufactures.

Best rag carpet Sarah Logan, 2d best H. G. Fisher; best hearth rug Clara Laird; best patch work quilt Jane Woods, 2d best Ann Kelley; counterpane M. H. Weaver, 2d best R. Crotzley; best pair woolen stockings S. Lincoln, 2d best A. Numer; coverlet J. C. Wright, 2d best M. Watson; best woolen mittens A. Wright, 2d best John Numer; best homemade linen E. Curfman; best diaper M. Shoemaker, best pair linen stockings Emma Dorland; best tow cloth I. Smith; best lb linen thread E. Curfman; best worked cushion C. Swoope, 2d best J. Shoemaker, best ottoman cover Hugh Lindsay, 2d best H. Greenberg; best homemade shirt Mattie Decker; best flower vase mat Mary Scott; lamp stand mat Belle Fisher.

Class 11—Cheese, Honey, Preserves, Jellies and Jams.

Best honey J Kissinger, 2d best Wm. Long; best cured ham T P Love; best hard Soap S Foust, 2d best E Shoemaker; best tallow candles J M Oaks; best preserved strawberries J Wise, 2d best Ann Massey; best pineapple H Swoope; best quince J D Crewitt, 2d best Helen Stewart; best peaches R King, 2d best E Clarke; best plums J Atlee White, 2d best R King; best pears J Atlee White, 2d best R King; best crabapples J A White, 2d best Mary Wise; best cherries N Harnish, 2d best J A White; best cherries N Harnish, 2d best J A White; best tomatoes D. Long, 2d best Rachel Weston; best apple jelley H Corbin, 2d best E Clarke; best currant J S Corrman, 2d best J A White; best quince Rachel Weston, 2d best Julia Lincoln; best raspberry, Julia Lincoln; best blackberry Anthony White, 2d best J S Cornman; best grape Ann Massey, 2d best Matilda Garlock; best alder jam J A White, 2d best Hugh Lindsay; best raspberry J A White; best blackberry, J A White, 2d best E Clarke; grape wine J. Oaks, 2d best R King; best blackberry R King, 2d best Catharine Speck; best currant Belle Fisher; best strawberry D Long, second best D Africa; best raspberry J A White; best blackberry cordial J S Corsman; best alder jelly J Numer, 2d best T Williams.

The committee recommend the following premiums for articles on exhibition and not on premium list: Tomato jelly E Clarke 50, second best Wm Hearn 25; citron preserves D Long 50; peach jelly E Clarke 50, 2d best M Kissinger 25; rhubarb jelly E Clarke 50, 2d best Catharine Stouffer 25; spiced peaches H Swoope 50; cider wine C Willoughby 50, 2d best M Shoemaker 25; spiced quinces Geo Warfel 50, 2d best S Smith 25; crabapple jelly J Atlee White 50.

The committee would say that the display in this department exceeded in quantity and quality anything ever witnessed by them either at county or State exhibitions, and that amongst the numerous varieties on exhibition they found it very difficult to discriminate. Notwithstanding the care exercised on the part of the committee we fear that injustice may have been done to some of the exhibitors on account of the goods being handled, and in many instances the cards displaced.

Class 10—Bread, Cakes, &c.

Best homemade bread M C B Africa, 2d best C Heffner, best roll butter Col. Huyette, 2 best S McCahan.

Best homemade bread C E Whittaker, 2d best do; best roll butter, Hattie Lincoln, 2d best E Cunningham.

S E Henry exhibited a very elegant specimen of Graham bread.

Best pound cake J Bricker none other exhibited; best sponge cake L Boat; best jelly cake J Mareh, 2d best H Weaver; best cream cake M Pheasant.

Best gold cake J. A. White, 2d best Annie Numer; best silver cake J A White; best gingerbread Annie Skees; best tarts H W Miller; best jumbles, M Shoemaker, 2d best John Numer; best pounded biscuit H W Miller, 2d best E P Stewart; best rusk E Clarke, 2d best H W Miller; best pie Mary Mountain, 2d best D Long; best custard J A White, 2d best M H Weaver.

The committee desire to mention a very elegant plum tart exhibited by Mrs. Atlee White and regret that on account of no premiums being offered for tarts they are unable to give it a premium.

Class 9—Poultry.

Best variety pure bred H Fisher; best variety bramahpootra G Porter; 2d best H Fisher; best pair game H Fisher, best pair turkeys John Thompson, best pair ducks H Davis 2d best do; best pair china geese do, 2d best do; best pair houdans Harry Reed, 2d best H Fisher; best buff cochins do, 2d best do.

Class 8—Vegetables.

Best early rose potatoes A W Wright, 2d best J C Wright; best spotted mercer Ralph Crotsley, 2d best David Hare; best penchblow D Rupert, 2d best James Kyler; best garnett E Curfman, 2d best J P Watson; best peerless Jackson White, 2d best Mrs Willoughby; best sweet potatoes David Long; best harrison J P Watson, 2d best D Hare; best late goodrich Philip Schnyder, 2d best L W Pheasant; best prine albert Wm Merits; best seedlings raised from seedballs not less than 3 years under culture J H Womelsdorf; best ruta baga H A Marks, 2d best Wm H Corbin; best peppers A H Hight, 2d best Mrs Noel; best tobacco David Long, 2d best E Thompson; best parsnips Jonas Books, 2d best John Numer; best onions Mary Smith, 2d best H Corbin; best celery J H Womelsdorf, 2d best David Long; best pumpkins Benjamin Cross, 2d best A H Hight; best pie pumpkins E Thompson, 2d best A H Hight; best squashes Mrs Willoughby, 2d best Hugh Lindsay; best cabbage 5 heads J. C. Wright, 2d best W H Weaver; best water melon M Shoemaker, 2d best D Long; best egg plant M Shoemaker; best turnip L Whittaker, 2d best David Rupert; best ½ peck tomatoes J H Womelsdorf, 2d best M Corbin; best and greatest variety tomatoes J A White, 2d best Geo Warfel; best beans Mrs Shoemaker, and to P Schneider, M Ely, Mary Smith, Isaac Bagshaw, N G Wright and E Dorland each 25 cents; best peas E Dorland, 2d best J D Cremer; best lettuce D Long; best rhubarb W L Musser, 2d best D Long; best peck white peach blow James Huey; best red beats T Long, 2d best Charles Megaghan; best gouards D Long.

Class 14—Bonnets, Embroidery, &c.

Best bonnet T Hanigar, best embroidery on muslin R Kennedy, best embroidered ladies skirt L. Rhodes; best embroidered pocket handkerchief A Massey; best embroidered slippers R. Chilcott, 2d do.; best embroidered slippers worsted J Scott; best crochet shawl M Glazier; best crochet tidy Ellie Orbison; best embroidered carriage afghan J Bailey, 2d best M Orlady.

Shellwork, &c.

Best ocean shell and moss work M Massey; best R Kephart, best bead work Mary Kuntzleman, 2d best J Shoemaker; best wax vase N Greene, best vase wax flowers Nannie Greene, 2d best P Wright; best specimen wax fruits A Heater, best hair flowers Kate Silknitter; best leather work, ornamented, Kate Silknitter.

Class 15—Floral Department.

Best floral design Rachel Weston, 2d best Ann Massey; table vase of cut flowers Alice Robb, 2d best Mary Miller; round hand boquet, ditto, 2d best B McCabe; vase growing flowers Rachel Weston; flat boquet Sue Neff; collection dahlias Ann Massey; 2d best James Bricker; collection verbenas D P Gwin, 2d best H Noel; best collection petunias D Dunn; geraniums Rachel Weston, pansies B McCabe, 2d best D P Gwin; phloxes Annie Scott, 2d best Ella Brown; roses D P Gwin, 2d best Ann Massey; hanging basket growing plants John Bailey, 2d best Annie Scott; pot plants Jane Woods, 2d best E Clarke; basket cut flowers C Willoughby.

The committee recommend a premium of $1 on a basket of cut flowers to Lilly Miller.

Class 16—Painting.

Best oil painting Wm McDonald, 2d best H W Miller; best painting on glass Mary Kuntzleman; best lithograph in oil, J R Simpson, 2d best J C Blair; best chromo lithograph J C Blair; best india ink drawing Levi Chaplin.

The committee recommend premiums to Mary Shoemaker, for paintings on velvet, in oil, for the first $1 and the second 50 cents.

ROUGHS IN THE CARS.—For several week a number of roughs, principally from Huntingdon county have been trying to run the H. & B. T. R. R. to suit themselves. They generally loaf about Huntingdon during the day and when sufficiently full of "tanglefoot" get on the evening train, which leaves Huntingdon at 5:35 to ride to their homes along the line of the road. Once aboard they ignore all railroad rules, have no respect whatever for other passengers, and particularly delight in blasphemy and blackguardism in the presence of ladies. Persuasion and appeals from the officers of the train have no effect whatever unless it be to make them worse. A short time ago several of these parties were aboard and after the officers had done all in their power to subdue them, but in vain, Conductor Rahm stopped the train and had them put off. This incensed them very much, and on Monday evening last they again mounted the train to "have it over." A short time after the train started and in an unguarded moment, Mr. Rham was "punched" behind the ear by one of the roughs and sent reeling to the end of the car. Recovering himself, he knocked his antagonist down and would have given him a good trouncing had he not been interfered with. The rough, released, was admitted into the baggage car by promising to behave himself. He sat down, docile as you please, apparently, but cat-like watching for an opportunity to play a foul game. He was not long in waiting, for baggage master Collins, apprehending no danger from that quarter, sat or kneeled down with his back to the rough, to examine his manifest papers. As soon as the rough saw this, he sprang from his seat, and grabbing Collins at the back of the neck and arm, made a desperate effort to pitch him from the car, the train moving at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour, and would have succeeded in his designs, had not Collins fortunately clinched to a chain which was suspended from the top, and to the side of the door. Collins, gaining his feet, felled the rascal with a single blow and had him put off the train. The next night, Tuesday, the roughs congregated at Saxton station, intent on having revenge, but there were too many railroad hands and other well disposed outsiders to warrant them in attacking the train. The above facts we learn from the conductor, and others. A pretty state of affairs indeed. Hand the offenders over to the law. The time has not yet arrived when respectable people are to succumb to rowdies and villains, and there are always enough law-abiding, respectable gentlemen on any train who will assist the Conductor and his men in putting down such scoundrels. We hope to hear nothing more in this line.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The *Inquirer* is respectfully informed that the roughs in question are old offenders and well known to the Woodberries, Broad Top and Hopewell townships, Bedford county. They don't belong to us. We join you, however, in urging the Railroad Company to bring these scoundrels to justice.

A BARN BURNED.—*Friction of the Gearing of a Threshing Machine the Cause.*—The barn of Samuel Peachey, of Menno township, Mifflin county, was burned to the ground, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., with all its contents, among which were three colts belonging to Mr. Peachy, and a valuable horse, the property of a Mr. Yoder. The fire originated from the friction of some of the gearing of a threshing machine. The sheaf-cutter discovered evidences of fire in the straw near him and pulling away some sheaves the fire rushed up in his face and in fifteen minutes the roof fell in. The roof of the house was ignited by the cinders, and it required all the efforts of the persons present to save the house—the roof partly burned off—which accounts for the fact that the contents of the barn were entirely consumed. The loss is between four and five thousand dollars. No insurance.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—The first car ran through to Bedford, from Huntingdon on the Juniata, September 19th, and the famous springs are now in all-rail connection with the world. In a few months more the road from Bedford south, to Bridgeport at the elbow of Will's creek, on the Baltimore, Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be in running order. Then visitors from the South can reach Bedford direct from Washington, via the new railroad up the Potomac to the Point of Rocks station on the Baltimore and Ohio, keeping on up the Potomac to Cumberland, and up Will's creek to Bridgeport, instead of going all the way round by Baltimore, York, Harrisburg and Huntingdon, as they do now.

But travel to the Springs is a very small affair compared with quite another kind of freight for which this railway has been built.

Cumberland coal has had no outlet except down the Potomac valley to Washington by canal and to baltimore by railroad.

Cumberland coal is the very best of the semi-bituminous coals, coming as it does from the Great Bed of the Upper Coal Series, the Pittsburgh bed of Western Pennsylvania, the bed which yields the Westmoreland gas coals and the Connellsville coke, and known on the Potomac as the George's Creek Bed, 15 and 16 feet thick.

Last year a million and a half of this superb fuel was sent to market down the little branch railroad of the Consolidated Companies. This year two million and a quarter will pass over the road. If the autumn weather prove mild and keep open the canal, it is quite possible that by the end of the fiscal yeer, December 31, 1871, the sum total may foot up nearly two millions and a half.

Col. Scott guarantees accommodations on the Bridgeport and Huntingdon through connection line with the Juniata and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for at least one million tons. This million need not come out of the total named above. No less coal will descend the Potomac to Baltimore, and be carried forward by barges and steamers to New York and New England. The Consolidated Companies are prepared and perfectly able to mine out an extra million per annum.

The effect will be, that Cumberland coal will become a favorite fuel in Middle and Eastern Pennsylvania, and will begin to exercise a decided influence on the anthracite coal trade; not a great one, propably; but a positive and beneficial one for the coal-consuming industries and for the coal-consuming public.

Cumberland coal can never come into general use for city fires, because it smokes and smuts; and because anthracite is close at hand and more abundant in the market as well as in the ground. But it will be well to give considerable numbers of people the chance to change from anthracite to semi bituminous, whenever they see cause to do so; and the numbers doing this will always be large enough to check the unnatural, unnecessary and mischievous fluctuations in the anthracite market.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

GOING AROUND THE STONERSTOWN BRIDGE.—The Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company are having an experimental survey made with a view to changing the line of the road so as to avoid the high bridge at Stonerstown. We understand that there is a fair prospect of obtaining an easy and cheap route so as to avoid the high bridge without increasing the distance or grades. Such a change will add largely to the travel of the road as many timid people now avoid the road because they fear to cross the bridge, though assured of its safety. The H. & B. Company are wide awake to the necessity of preparing their road for the large increase of business which it will receive on the completion of the B. & B. road.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

A NEW ARRANGEMENT! CASH SALES MAKE GOOD FRIENDS! LOWER PRICES AND GREATER BARGAINS!—We return our sincere thanks to our numerous customers for their uninterrupted custom, and assure them we will continue to supply them with good

GOODS AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Our Goods are not such trashy stuff as is bought in the New York auctions, and retailed by irresponsible parties, who supply their customers for a few months, until their goods are fully understood, and then move off, to repeat the same programme in some other locality. But the

BEST THE MARKET CAN AFFORD,

we propose to sell for cash in the future. This we are sure will meet the entire approbation of all our customers, as by this means, we can reduce our percentage, and give them the advantage of that which we would be compelled to add for bad sales. By our honest and upright treatment of those who deal with us, we feel sure that we can retain all our former customers, and we extend a hearty invitation to those who have not heretofore dealt with us, to come and examine Our Stock, and be satisfied that we offer the

BEST OF BARGAINS!

We enumerate a few articles, just received from the east, and our prices thereon:

Fine line of black and colored ribbons, all widths, from 5 to 40 cts. per yard; large assortment of black, pink, blue, scarlet, green and plaid sash ribbons, (gros grain and oil boiled silks), from 40 cents a yard upwards; large assortment of the most desirable styles of plaid and plain dress goods, all grades, which we shall offer at half their usual prices. Best large honey comb bed spreads. Small wares and notions at low figures. Ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, in endless variety, lower than ever. Largest assortment of handkerchiefs in town. A full line of linen goods, from the cheapest to the finest; also, a large assortment of corsets, hoop skirts, shawls, white goods, lace collars, Hamburg edging, sun umbrellas, cambric edgings and insertings, trimmings, fancy shirt fronts, ladies' and gents' underwear, gloves, skirts, satchels, all colors of alpaccas, from 25 cents upwards, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Our stock, at present, is larger than ever, and we guarantee every article we sell to be exactly as represented. All those wishing goods and bargains should call at

MARCH & BRO'S. CASH STORE,
No. 615 Hill street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

PRETTY SADIE."—A "gay and festive" chap sailed into our sanctum during the Fair, and requested us to put the following beautiful lines into the columns of the JOURNAL, and lest we might spoil the poetic feet or its artistic beauty, we publish it just as it was handed to us:

When first from Sea
I landed! I had a roveing
mind I roved here and there
a true love for to find! till
met with pretty Sadie her
cheeks like the rose and
her bosom it was fairer
than the lily that grows.
Long time her I courted
til I waisted all my store
my love she turned to hatred
because I was poor she says
I,ll have another whos
fortune Ill Share So be gone
from pretty Sadie Shes the
pride of Hares Valley.
One Evening as I chanced
for to stray I met with
pretty Sadie and a Young
man so-gay her bright Eyes
did glisten her soul with
delight and the Robe that she
was wareing was costly and Bright
Once more upon the
Ocean I resolved for to go
to some far distant part
with my heart full of woe
tis there Ill see jewels
and ladies so dear But
theres is none like pretty
Sadie shes the pride of
hares Valley?

SNAKE SPRING AHEAD.—The "Local" of the *Gazette* has shown us an apple, from the orchard of Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, which measures fifteen inches in circumference, and weighs twenty four ounces. It is a *Gloria M

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Model Farm of Missouri.

The farm of John W. Harris, Esq., of Boone County, Mo., is styled the "Model Farm of Missouri," and certainly is one which many farmers would do well to pattern after, some on an equal scale, and others on a smaller one.

This farm is situated about twelve miles from Columbia City, Boone County, Mo., and about three miles north of the road leading from that city to Rocheport, on the Missouri river. It embraces 1,950 acres of land, all in one body; 1,880 of it under a "jam up" good fence—a Missouri phrase, signifying "horse-high, bull-strong, and pig-tight."

He plows but little land in proportion to the whole amount. His usual crop is 120 acres of corn, 120 acres of wheat, 50 acres of oats, 50 acres of Hungarian grass and 100 acres of meadow, the balance being in pasture. He has for years grown Hungarian grass, and feeds it liberally to all stock on his farm, considering it better and more profitable than meadow hay. He has never experienced any bad results from its use, which in quantity raises from 100 to 150 tons yearly. His experience in this respect is a general one in his neighborhood, contrary to the opinion of most farmers.

He has sixty head of Durham cattle, and a few thorough bred Alderneys, which he prizes above all others for their milking capacities. It is a remarkable fact that the milk of the Alderney cow is as superior in richness to that of the common breed as the latter is better than skimmed cream. In addition to his breeding stock, he has fifty head of Durhams that are ready for the butcher—that being the number which he usually feeds each winter. He has also, 350 head of Texas cattle, very large, selected last fall at Baxter Springs; 400 head of sheep—a cross between the Cotswold, Southdown and Merino; 200 head of hogs, most of them ready for the June market; a cross between the Magic (or Poland China) and Berkshire. He esteems the cross better than the fullblooded of either kind, the first being too coarse and the latter too small. His work stock consists of ten mules and three yoke of oxen. He has seven brood mares, several riding and driving horses, and about forty young mules. He has four large barns, the finest in the State, and capable of sheltering about 300 head of stock, and holding feed sufficient to carry them through an ordinary winter. He usually employs about six hands by the year, paying them $20 per month, furnishing them with a comfortable house, truck patch, wood, fruit, &c., they nearly all being married men and boarding themselves. He also has a headman or superintendent that he pays $500 per annum.

Of course so large a place to be "run" so successfully must be conducted on scientific principles. Mr. Harris does business on a scientific basis. A correspondent of Colman's *Rural New Yorker*, who lately interviewed him, says:

"I spent one whole day riding over the place with the proprietor, and I don't think I exaggerate any when I say he got down from his horse fifty times to put up a rail that had been thrown from the fence, or to take out his pocket-knife and cut a dock root or mullen stalk. He has five or six miles of young hedge; several orchards, his place being composed of several farms purchased from different owners. The grounds surrounding his house are ornamented with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery and flowers, and if his children ever go to the great city, it will not be with the excuse that home is not attractive.

Soiling vs. Pasturing.

Let me recite the experience and practice of a friend of mine. Coming into his posession of about nine acres of land in the neighborhood of a good market, and made by the demand of a large literary institution, he cast about as to what was to to be done. Two cows and a horse was the stock in trade, for neat cattle. He was obliged to pay, per season, men for pasturage, what they thought it was worth, and the same time it was no small job to drive his cows back and forth. That determined him to keep his cows in the barn. The greatest trouble was the rapid accumulation of manure. By good husbandry he properly secured that; he kept feeding it to his crops. Finding them increasing, he added another cow. Another cow only made more manure. More manure husbanded in the same way made more crops, and then he added another cow, now began another serious difficulty. His barn was too small. Still, at the end of the fourth year he put in another cow, and set himself to work to get up a new barn with modern improovments, of a good size, a horse, a pair of cattle, and five cows, and yet had not thought of buying more but wanted one more cow. Now, people who do not want a large accumulation of manure and a gradual increase of crops, should not adopt that style. But it seems to me that in our towns, where homesteads are in small lots, and not easily procured, no better course could be pursued than stalling the cows, and at the same time fatting theland.—*New England Homestead.*

Bad Bread.

The amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids and sedentary persons by eating bad bread day after day, from one year's end to another, must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description ought not to be allowed house room for an hour; and the mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is and how to make it.—Alum is used to give whiteness, softness and capacity of retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an impotant ingredient for making the bone strong. Every housekeeper should know how to make two or three kinds of bread.

DIFFERENCE IN EGGS.—The Germantown *Telegraph* remarks that "there is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than those that have access to stables and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish or onions flavor their eggs accordingly—the same as cows eating onions or cabbages, or drinking offensive water, impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the egg. Wheat and corn give the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes the eggs colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionery purposes."

MANGE is similar to the itch in the human subject, and is caused by a minute insect which is hatched from eggs probably adhering to the skin. Give sulphur and other cooling medicines for the blood, and use mercurial ointment well rubbed upon the skin. Apply petroleum or carbolic acid to the pens and places upon which the pigs come in contact, or rub themselves. Harris, in his late work, recommends petroleum, applied to the skin of the pig.—*Western Rural.*

New Advertisements.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

RY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 626 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade, Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT.—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY TRAIN	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N.	Hamilton	.....	5 10	9 21
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt.	Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton		.....	4 56	9 15
5 24	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill	Creek	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	HUNTINGDON		10 42	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg		10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree		.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce	Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 44	.....	Birmingham		.....	3 46	8 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone		10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton		.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria		.....	3 23	7 46
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's	Mills	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 23	2 00	Altoona		10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 55 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidaysburg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	ERIE MAIL.	BUFFALO EX'S
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira, ———	10 05			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFF'O EX'S	ACCOM'N.	PACIFIC EX.	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.39 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m. Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.50 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.55 and 6.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.40 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 10	Huntingdon	AR 8 36	AR 3 35
5 42	7 17	Long Siding	8 28	3 47
5 56	7 30	McConnellstown	8 13	2 12
6 03	7 38	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 04
6 16	7 51	Marklesburg	7 51	2 50
6 29	8 04	Coffee Run	7 38	2 35
6 37	8 11	Rough and Ready	7 30	2 27
6 50	8 25	Cove	7 15	2 13
6 56	3 30	Fisher's Summit	7 10	2 08
7 12	8 46	Saxton	6 53	1 52
7 30	9 03	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 35
7 38	9 10	Hopewell	6 28	1 27
7 57	9 30	Pipers Run	6 08	1 07
8 18	9 50	Tatesville	5 48	12 47
8 33	10 03	Bloody Run	5 35	12 34
8 40	10 08	Mount Dallas	5 31	12 30
8 48	10 17	Ashcom's Mills	5 24	12 23
8 53	10 21	Lutzville	5 20	12 19
8 58	10 25	Hartley's Mills	5 16	12 15
9 06	10 32	Jamesons	5 08	12 08
AR. 9 14	10 40	Bedford	LE 5 00	12 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 8 50	Saxton	AR 6 45	AR 1 43
7 35	9 05	Coalmont	6 30	1 31
7 40	9 10	Crawford	6 25	1 26
AR 7 50	AR 9 20	Dudley	LE 6 15	LE 1 16
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, on account of ill health in his family, will sell his farm, situated in Porter township, adjoining Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at private sale.

The farm consists of about one hundred acres of farming land in the highest state of cultivation, about fifty-five hundred bushels of lime having been used upon it within the last four years. The buildings comprise a good two-story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a very fine young orchard of choice fruit upon it, also a well of never-failing water near the door. The property is a very desirable one owing to its proximity to the railroad, churches and schools.

Terms: One third in hand on the first of April next and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgments.

sept20-tf JOSEPH L. REPLOGLE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.
Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

CARPET RAGS WANTED.

Fifteen cents for extra fine, and 12½ cents per pound for good, *in hanks*, if delivered soon, at BROWN'S CARPET STORE, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept. 27,-1m

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,*

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.
Now is the time to invest.
Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street,
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies'-elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
and LOW PRICES,
AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.
May 24, 1871.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSSES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everythin, else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES
of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I intend to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

at reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apr26'1y.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:

A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid waterpower of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.

ALSO.

A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Oct.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN WASHER!

PRICE, $5 50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will